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25X1X6 The following report comes from a

1. "The various moving picture houses in Belgrade and in the other cities of Yugoslavia are showing in the news reels the film 'How 12,000 Greek Children Settled in Yugoslavia are Living'. It refers to the Greek children who were abducted from Greece or, so it is said, who were sent to the Yugoslavs for care and feeding. After the showing of this film there is a presentation of films showing how the Greek children taken by the monarcho-fascistic Greek Government are faring.
2. "None of us has visited these children in their encampments, and consequently we do not know exactly what the situation is. I do not believe that pictures have been taken within the official Greek state, presenting the life of the Greek children driven out of their homes by the guerrillas, and that these pictures have been sent to Yugoslavia. I believe that they are films taken of the same children when they first arrived in Yugoslavia.
3. [REDACTED] the recent trial of the Bulgarian war criminals was quite impressive and has as its principal aim to show the guilt of many of the men now holding high office in Bulgaria, both in the army and in politics. It was particularly aimed at the prosecutor of the People's Court in Sofia who, it was deposed, caused the greatest calamities and caused the most deaths in Yugoslav Macedonia when he was director of the Security Service in Skoplje. These war criminals were charged with activities during the occupation which attempted to change the character of Yugoslav Macedonia, transforming it into a Bulgarian Macedonia. During the course of the trial the accused made charges against many persons who were condemned to death in absentia.
4. "The fight between the Cominform and Tito was a good thing, because it has brought all the dirty linen to light, particularly everything that relates to Macedonia.
5. "If there were a plebiscite under international control in Yugoslav Macedonia, I doubt if the Yugoslavs would win 20 percent at the very most. Certainly the Bulgarians would have a majority.
6. "The valley of the Axios during the present year remained 70 percent uncultivated. This is attributed to the fact that the peasants are afraid

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lest their products be requisitioned by the Government or perhaps the peasants are following instructions from the Cominform in order to bring Tito to an economic impasse. I personally believe that the first is the true explanation.

7. "The 500,000 Albanians settled in Yugoslav Macedonia, who have an autonomous government, after the break between Tito and the Cominform espoused the views of Tito in spite of the propaganda of Enver Hoxha. Hoxha's Albanian agents who entered this region and spread propaganda against Tito, were arrested and sent before the local People's Courts.
8. "In Yugoslavia there are secretly circulated various Communist leaflets, proclamations, et cetera, against the policy of Tito. These are circulated according to instructions from the Cominform.
9. "In spite of this the majority of the inhabitants of the country districts and 60 percent of the workers incline to the views of Tito. They believe that he is the man designated to preserve the unity of the Yugoslav people, that in case of war he will succeed in keeping Yugoslavia neutral, and that in spite of his Communist ideology he will prove benevolent to the small property owners and to the small craftsmen.
10. "The party of King Peter does not exhibit any importance since the death of Mihailovic, and there is no serious hope of a change in affairs for the present or in the immediate future, because the Yugoslavs regard the dynasty as responsible for all the disasters suffered by Yugoslavia and for the attempt to 'Serbize' the whole of Yugoslavia at the expense of the Croats and Slovenes.
11. "The relations between Tito and Bulgaria have reached such a point that, if they were not afraid of foreign repercussions and the consequent reaction in the Communist states, it would not be at all strange if they came to a definite break.
12. "The relations of Yugoslavia with Rumania and Hungary are about the same as before. On the other hand the relations with Poland and Czechoslovakia are strained, but since there are no national disputes between them relations have not reached so bitter a point as they have with Bulgaria.
13. "Tito refuses (sic) a compromise with Italy. He is contemplating letting it be understood among the Americans and British that he is disposed to come to a full agreement with Italy, without taking into consideration the fact that the Communist Party of Italy is completely opposed to his views. An indication of his intentions is the fact that Yugoslav troops have been withdrawn from the zone in Trieste held by the Yugoslavs and have been sent to the Eastern Yugoslav borders. It will not be at all strange if Yugoslavia agrees to the cession of Trieste to Italy, on condition that Yugoslavia wins some special privileges and when it is likely that she will receive greater economic support from the Anglo-Saxons.
14. "In a conversation which I had with the General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia regarding the Greek question, I formed the opinion that Yugoslavia is disposed to reach a final understanding with Greece but does not dare to do so for fear of being accused by the states of the 'Iron Curtain' and by the Communist Parties of the other countries, who would say that Tito had gone over to the reactionary states of the West without regard to the views of the International Proletariat. Furthermore, in Yugoslavia itself there is opposition on this point from the labor unions, which have declared themselves against any contact with the present Greek Government.

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